BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1863. NO. 40

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

ntered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—No change of importance. A few shots have been fired from our batteries at the work ing parties on Morris Island. The enemy made no reply. There has been no further shelling of the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The enemy commenced shelling the city last night, keeping up a steady fire, which is still going on at 9 this morning. A fire broke out about two o'clock, destroying some ten or twelve buildings, causing a few casualties. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Steno.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Nothing authentic in relation to the firing heard in the direction of Stono and John's Island. It is believed to have been an engagement between some of our batteries and the enemy's gunboats. Shelling the city has been continuous, with only an interval of one hour at noon. One white man was mortally and one white woman slightly wounded by the falling of the walls of a burnt building, and some eight or ten slightly. Affairs at Sumter quiet.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Nothing unusual to-day. One hundred and thirty shells were fired at the city from 12 Thursday night to 4 Friday afternoon. The enemy fired from five guns, three at Battery Gregg, one at Cumming's Point and one at the Mortar Battery. The damage is comparatively slight. The engagement on John's Island between our light batteries and gunboats resulted in a drawn fight. Only a few casualties on our side.

From Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 24.—Reports reached here this evening that the Yankees have destroyed a part of the town of Luray, in Page county, by fire.

There is nothing stirring along our lines.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 26.—Gen. Rosser made a circuit of the entire Yankee army during the past week, starting from Fredericksburg and entering the Valley at Conrad's Store. He burnt the bridge over Pope's Head Run, near Haymarket Station, just out from Alexandria, capturing and destroying the troops left as a guard, but owing to high water and bad weather he was prevented from doing more. Gregg's Yankee cavalry pursued, but did not overtake him. Rosser was forced to swim Bull Run.—Our loss very slight, if any. The enemy, while in pursuit, destroyed two tanneries containing leather at Sherryville, Rappahannock county, and also two tanneries, a flour mill and some government work shops at Tusa, in Page county, and committed many other excesses, including the taking away of negroes. They shot a Confederate named Smedby, at Washington, Rappahannock county, after surrendering.

Parties just out from Culpeper report the enemy to be pulling down all vacant and out-houses in their line, including all churches, in order to construct winter quarters. The enemy are issuing rations to the citizens in Culpeper county. The enemy have moved some infantry as far in this direction as Mitchell's Station, to act as front picket, and to relieve the cavalry to go rearwards to recruit.

From Northern Georgia.

DALTON, Dec. 25.—A squad of forty men, under Major White, of the 1st Regiment Confederate Cavalry, made a dash into Cleveland, on the 22d instant, driving the enemy's pickets, killing and wounding one and capturing six, besides twelve horses and some small arms. Our scouts report two thousand Yankees encamped at Cumberland Shed, two miles North of Cleveland, and a similar force South of that place.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 26.—All quiet in front. Two hundred and thirty-six prisoners, captured at Bean's Station, have arrived here. Slight rain falling all day.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.—European dates of the 12th say the fight between Henan and King, on the morning of the 10th, at Tanbridge, resulted in King's winning in 25 rounds, the fight having lasted 31 minutes. English papers give elaborate accounts of the fight. The *Times* devotes a leader to the affair, and says Henan's game throughout was to close and put King on. King's tactics consisted in striking a series of sledge hammer blows on Henan's phiz until the latter collapsed from exhaustion. The *Times* insists that prize fighting is more revolting than bull fighting and ought to be discouraged.

Russia, in regard to European Congress, expresses ardent desire for pacification of Europe by an understanding between the sovereigns, but says it is indispensable that the Emperor of the French should define the basis upon which an understanding should be established.

The Alabama was expected at Madras.

Fears of a futher advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England had somewhat diminished.

Confederate loan 35 to 40.

Liverpool cotton market firmer, prices half penny higher. Consols 91. British crown lawyers have pronounced condemnation of the British bark *Springbroke*, by the New York District Court, illegal and vexatious.—Lord Lyons is to remonstrate.

The Baltic *Gazette* says the two steam rams built at Glasgow for the Confederates has been purchased by the Russian Government.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 27.—Northern papers of the 18th to 24th inclusive received.

Averill reports in detail that after destroying a large amount of rebel property, he crossed the top of the Alleghanies with his command, with the exception of four cannons. His loss six men drowned, five wounded, and four officers and ninety men missing. His command, he says, has marched, climbed and swam three hundred and fifteen miles since the 8th inst.

The steamer *Chesapeake* had been captured, and the crew turned over to the authorities at Halifax, but on reaching the wharf the citizens assembled and rescued them. The affair caused great excitement at Halifax.

The *Morning Star* had arrived at New York from New Orleans. Among the passengers was Gen. Weitzel, who has been transferred to Butler's department; also, the captain of the schooner *Joseph L. Genty*, captured by six passengers, who surprised and imprisoned the crew and took possession of the vessel. The *Genty* left Matamoras on the 16th, bound to New York, with a cargo of cotton.

Gen. Michael Corcoran died at Fairfax C H., on the 22d from injuries from fall from a horse.

Gen. Grant arrived at Nashville on the 20th.

Gold at New York 152.

New Years Offering for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

RICHMOND, Dec 27.—A brief address was read from the several pulpits of this city to-day, requesting the various congregations and citizens generally to send eatables, clothing, &c., to the Military Hospitals on Friday as a new years offering to sick and wounded soldiers.

The communication of "Marcus" has not been read and never will be unless he gives us his name. We publish nothing until we know the name of the author.

We learned last night that a man doing business for an estimable citizen, a jeweller on Fayetteville street, decamped on Friday morning, taking off ten or a dozen watches stolen from his employers' safe. The thief has no doubt made for the Yankee lines. We trust he may be caught and the property recovered.

Dr. Ellis Malone, of Franklin county, has been appointed by the Governor a Director of the Insane Asylum of the State for the unexpired term of Dr. Charles Skinner, deceased, of Warren.

On the subject of an extension of conscription the Salem *Press* says:

We prepared a lengthy article upon the subject of Senator Wigfall's scheme to put in the service all men and boys, from 16 to 55, thus making the entire population subject to military law, and to create nothing short of a military despotism, but owing to the press on our limited columns, must content ourselves with publishing the articles from the Richmond *Examiner* and Raleigh *Progress*, upon the subject, under the head of "spirit of the press."

If the people are not disposed silently to submit, presuming they have still the right to instruct their Representatives in Congress, they should lose no time to make known their wishes to have the policy of Wigfall & Co., put down, ere it is too late. It is computed there are enough *original secessionists* within the present conscript age, now at home speculating and enjoying shade offices, to fill up the thinned ranks, and we hope they will hold back no longer, as their services are now needed in the army.

We are glad to see at least a portion of the press speak out against any further conscription; and we hope Congress will seriously consider the matter, and not impose undue and ruinous burdens upon the people of those localities where there are, comparatively speaking, no slaves, and where the main dependence is upon white labor to raise food for the support of the people, as for instance in Western North Carolina.

A NEW MATERIAL IN WARFARE.—Chloride of nitrogen will, it is said, soon be utilized as an implement of war. Mr. Isham Bragg, an English chemist, is announcing his discovery proposes to carry up his composition in balloons, and drop it from the air in the midst of armies and fortresses. "The very mention of this compound" he goes on to say, "as a proposed element in modern warfare, may possibly provoke a smile among chemists who know that the most accomplished of their number would scarcely dare to experiment with it in quantities larger than a grain of mustard-seed, and even then only at a respectful distance, and under guard at the moment of its detonation. And yet not one of those chemists would be bold enough to deny that with two or three chemically clean carboys of this terrible compound present in a city or fortress, however strong, the slightest cuttings of phosphorus or a single drop of olive oil coming in contact with it, would in one instant deside the fate of the place and its inhabitants. Mr. Bragg then proceeds to affirm that he has discovered a method of overcoming the contingent difficulties, and that he is able to manufacture this deadly material with perfect safety, and in any required quantity, and that it can be safely conveyed to its destination.—*Summary of Medical Science.*

THE ENEMY IN THE VALLEY.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Friday says;

We learn from diffegent sources that the enemy, some three thousand strong, under Col. Boyd, advanced from Charlestown to Harrisonburg, where they camped on Monday night last. The "Raid Guards," some eight hundred strong, advanced to meet them, and were followed by several brigades ordered to their support. The Yankees had thrown out pickets as far as Daniel Byerly's, on the Staunton road, about four miles from Harrisonburg. Our advance drove in their pickets and caused the main body to retreat very rapidly, leaving the valley by a gap below Brock's gap.

The quartermaster and commissary stores at Harrisonburg were saved, except a small quantity of corn; but the vandals destroyed much private property. They robbed several of the merchants—Mr. Paul and Mr. Ott losing all their goods. Mr. P.'s property was taken into the street, and what they could not use, they burned.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Dec. 24.

APPLES—Green	$20 00
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$60
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$100
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$9
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$2 50
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$12
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$200 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$6
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$19
" White Table	$12
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$4 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-1t* Y. N. THORNTON.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattrasses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-1d Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.

Dec 22-tlJ THOS. B. BRIDGES.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD GIRL, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT NURSE.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME, will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.

Dec 19-t28d. T. A. GRANGER,

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools. G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c.	to	$1
Musk Skins	$1	to	3
Otter Skins	2	to	6
Muskrat Skins	25c.	to	50c.

Other kinds in proportion. Address
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SKIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address,

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl; had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a freeman. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, milky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH,
Concord, N. C.
Nov 16-aow6w

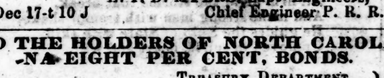
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.

C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.



PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand;—for well-grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt. Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off *by** the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18 6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

Dec 19-tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwoman and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at

Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-1w J Pittsboro, N. C.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-1J

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles serve as ink stands. Price per gross $45.

BRAGAW, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING TARIFF.

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 50	Four days	$8 50
Two days	5 00	Five days	10 00
Three days	7 50	One month	25 00
Two months	15 00	Three months	35 00
Six months	60 00	Twelve months	100 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When cash by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious notices no charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Assist. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatling Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Bogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; John H Haywood, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Person, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, John F Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles O Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon A A Bigger, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—E B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William B Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr. of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gorden is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.

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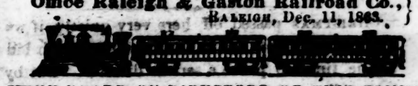
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.

Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.

Dec 10-tf HENRY R. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.
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CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, to all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 28-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of Rob't Harriett, J. M. Harriett, John C. Marriott and Isaac Procter, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, of Wake, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9 tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-houses are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CARSON & LITCHFORD,
Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

We give elsewhere the vote by which the House passed the bill, from the Military Committee, putting those persons who have furnished substitutes in the army. Mr. Ashe was the only member of the North Carolina delegation who voted against the measure, while Messrs. Gaither, Kenan, Lander and McLean voted for it. The balance of the delegation were either absent or dodged the question.

The Senate will most likely pass the bill to-day, and the enrollment of the principals of substitutes will commence at once. And then we suppose the measures proposed by Senator Brown, enrolling all able-bodied men and the establishment of military law all over the country, will be passed during the week, and if approved by the President and enforced the personal liberty of every citizen and all the property he has is at once placed at the mercy of military authority, and the whole people become the creatures of a grinding, relentless despotism. We trust in God that our authorities and people will arouse to the dangers that threaten them before it is too late.

The News.

There is no change and but little activity to note in army matters. In Virginia, East Tennessee and North Georgia all remains quiet. The enemy have been bombarding Charleston at a furious rate and several buildings have been burned, but they soon tired of the sport and ceased their fire.

We refer the reader to the telegraphic column for the latest.

SUBSTITUTE PAPERS.—Some persons who have substitute papers refuse to give them up for examination as rquested by the enrolling officers. We can see no good reason for this as we are satisfied that no injustice is intended or meant to be practiced. The object is to have all substitute papers examined for the detection of frauds, and the exemption or certificate given by the enrolling officer, until the examination can be made, is quite as good. Capt. Waters, Provost Marshal, will receive substitute papers and receipt for them for this city.

CHRISTMAS passed off here very quietly, if we except the alarm of fire in the morning, which bid fair at one time to prove a serious disaster. But by the intrepidity and daring of a few gentlemen the flames were extinguished and the damage was but trifling. Turkey, egg-nog and other creature comforts seemed to be abundant, and had Lincoln been present at an entertainment which we attended on Friday night, he would have thought we were not likely to be starved into submission.

JOHN MORGAN.—We are assured by several reliable, intelligent gentlemen, who aver that they have seen with their own eyes, the veritable John himself, that Gen. John H. Morgan, the gallant partizan ranger, whose exploits threw the whole Northwest into fits a few months ago, passed down the N. C. Railroad as far as Greensboro' a few days ago and took the stage for Danville. We rather think this is "reliable," though it may turn out otherwise.

The present Congress expires on the 17th of February. Propositions have been made to assemble the new Congress as soon as the old one expires but no final action has been had. From the way in which they have commenced we think the present body will do enough for the present.

A writer in a Richmond paper proposes that the government possess itself with all the gold and silver plate in the country for the use of the treasury and to serve as a basis of a better currency. We thought it would come to that and are not surprised that the suggestion should be made.

We invite attention to the sale of negroes at auction, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Creech & Litchford. There are some valuable slaves in the lot.

We hear of no recent movements of the enemy along our coast. All is quiet below, there not being even a sensation rumor from Kinston in the last two days.

We are glad to be able state that Gov. Vance has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be in attendance at his office for the last two or three days.

A Yankee paper urges the seizing of Weldon so as to cut off the rebel capitol from communication with the South. We'll see about that.

The Address

Several days before Christmas our carriers and newsboys appealed to the "men of letters" for help in their time of need, but none came to their relief, and at the last moment the "Devil" appealed to one of the "jours," who, waiting for "copy," seated himself by the stove and committed the following to paper. It was put in type and sent out, and is the best address by far we have seen. If you want men for preachers, lawyers, doctors, or anything else where brains are an indispensable necessity, just drop into a printing office and pick up the first man you see and you have one that will do. Here's the production alluded to:

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE PROGRESS.

In our *Progress* through this life
Of trouble, toil and petty strife,
The years move on with motion fast,
And each seems shorter than the last.

We live in a *Progress*-ive age,
And surely now "this world's a stage;"
The actors drunk with blood move on,
But "change of scenes" will come anon.

This war cannot forever last—
These murky clouds our sky o'ercast;
The Sun of Freedom soon may shine
When all can worship at his shrine.

But yet the *Progress* of our foe
Of late has not been very slow;
We'll *Grant* he has some right to *Bragg*,
And shake at us his hated "rag."

Still the time we hope will come
When we can send the vandals home,
Their *Progress* marked with anxious fear,
To Yankee-doodle-dom so dear.

* * * *

Meade moves with stealthy, cautious strides,
And lacks the nerve and *grit* besides,
To make much *Progress*, as you'll see,
In subjugating General Lee;—

A soldier whose sagacious skill,
Unflinching nerve and iron will,
Have won the *Meade* of praise from those
Who claim to be his country's foes.

* * * *

Fort Sumter's walls were made to quail
Beneath the shock of iron hail;
But battered though its face may be,
It still stands proudly in the sea—
A terror to the Yankee knaves
Who wish to make our people slaves.

The spires of Charleston full in view,
They shell that "nest of rebels" too;
Yea, for its ruin they conspire,
And strive to burn it with "Greek fire."

But here, their *Progress* to retard,
We point with pride to Beauregard,
And Ripley too, a match for four
Such men as Dalghren and Gilmore.

* * * *

Just here we'd speak of D. H. HILL,
A man of most determined will;
Who seldom fails in his attempts—
Is death on Yankees and *exempts*—
Who from his duty never shrinks,
And always speaks just what he thinks.

And BRAGG, heroic, brave and true,
Who taught the Yankee kangaroo,
At Murfreesboro', what he could do
With Rosecrans' veteran crew;
And Chickamauga's banks could tell
How many Yanks he sent to h—l,
With kindred spirits there to dwell;
And *critics* said that *all was well!*
But when defeat his arms befell,
The *critics* raised a mighty yell—
"Off with his head"—and *all was well!*

And last, though far from least, is LEE—
Loved and honored chieftain he—
The nation's trust—the nation's pride—
None dare his honored name deride;
But all from great to least revere,
And hold him in remembrance dear.

A score of others we might name,
All high up on the scroll of fame,
But few have done more to enhance
The country's good, than our own VANCE.

All firm amid the storms that break,
And make strong men with tremor shake,
He guides the Ship of State with skill,
Unmoved in spirit, heart and will.

* * * *

And now I'll close this batch of rhymes
By asking how you like the "Times;"
And what provision you have made
To meet the next big Yankee raid;
And if you don't quite often think
Its *mighty* hard to get *a drink;*
And how it is that meal's so high,
And bacon is so hard to buy;
While eggs are held at such a rate
That one can scarcely get a "bait;"
While other things that we might name
Are in proportion just the same.

But pshaw! my friends, you needn't fret,
For *money's* quite abundant yet;
And when to market you betake
To get your mutton or your steak,
Just fill your *basket* with the "stuff,"
And you'll be sure to get enough
To fill your *purse* or *pocket* full
Of pork, or mutton, or *old bull!*

* * * *

Now just a word and I will stop,
And let my Christmas curtain drop.
This is a season of great joy
To man and woman, girl and boy;
For years ago, on Christmas morn,
In Bethlehem a Child was born,
Who came on earth to live and die
That we might reign with Him on high.
This Child was Jesus, loving, good,
Who shed for us His hallowed blood
To purify us from all stain
When He on Cavalry's brow was slain.

So merry Christmas! one and all
On whom I make this morning call;
I trust this Christmas day will find
You all with a contented mind,
Resolved to treat all ills for best,
And look to Heaven for the rest.
And when you think of those away
In distant camps this Christmas day
Pray that ere next Christmas comes
They'll join you in your happy homes,
Where BLESSED PEACE shall be their share
And *no more wars* molest them there.

RATHER SENSATIONAL.—The *Dispatch* of Friday says:

Two gentlemen arrived in this city from Gloucester county yesterday, who state that a night or two since a tremendous report of an explosion was heard throughout the county, shaking the very earth and shattering the glass in the windows. They were informed by a Yankee deserter whom they met the following day that a fire had broken out in the bakehouse used by the Yankees in Yorktown, which communicated itself to some shells not far distant, and from thence to the magazine, which exploded with a terrific crash, nearly annihilating a couple of negro regiments. The deserter estimated the number of killed and wounded by this untimely accident at several hundred.

If John Morgan has reached the Confederacy we hope he will be able to organize a force at an early day large enough to make another turn through Ohio and Indiana, to pay the hoosiers for their rascality towards him.

Will "A Citizen" call on us the first time he visits the city. We should be glad to have a lengthy conversation with him, not doubting but we should be benefitted thereby. From the tenor of his note to us, we suppose, of course, our friend is in the army.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES ON THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION.

We give below the proceedings of the House of Representatives and the vote on the question of putting the principals of substitutes in the army. We copy from the proceedings of Wednesday:

THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION—PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE PUTTING ALL MEN WHO HAVE SUBSTITUTES INTO THE ARMY.

The substitute question was taken up. Mr. Gartrell said he had desired to address the House on the subject, but he would be prevented from doing so by a nervous headache, from which he was suffering.—With a few remarks on the urgency of an increase of the army, he said that he thought the bill before the House was too sweeping, and he would report a bill in place of it, putting all men in the army between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, those over forty-five to form a reserve corps, and to further increase the army by putting into service all the young, able-bodied men who are now in the nitre bureau, quartermaster, commissary, and the other various departments of the Government, and fill their places with disabled soldiers.

Mr. Staples spoke in favor of the bill before the House reported by the committee. He would break up the present detail system of the Government. It was only a fraud, and served to protect men from service who should be in the army.

Mr. Simpson urged the passage of the bill. It was inexorably necessary for the safety of the country, and unless adopted he believed there would be imminent danger of being overrun by the enemy. He believed that the government had a perfect right to put these men into the service.

Mr. Funsten advocated the passage of the bill.—He believed that our success depended upon an increase of our armies, and he would exempt none who were not absolutely necessary to produce subsistence for the army.

A motion was made to re-commit the bill with all its amendments, but it was lost.

Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina, then addressed the House in favor of the bill. It was necessary to increase our army. Unless this necessity was absolute this bill would not have been brought forward. He denied that there was any contract on the part of the government. Its faith was only implied to the extent that it had said to those men who had furnished substitutes that they might have the privilege to remain out of the service until their services might become necessary for the defence of the country, but when such a time arrived the government had a right to their services. There was no contract—certainly not half as much as with the twelve months' volunteers, who had been retained in service on the ground that the public exigencies required it—exactly the ground on which it is proposed to bring into the service the men who are now out of the army by reason of having furnished substitutes.

Mr. Gaither said that there were thousands of detailed men who could be brought into the army.—These men were out of the army on detailed work, which could, in many cases, be performed by slaves, and, in all cases, by disabled soldiers and men over the conscript age. There were thousands and thousands within the conscript age in the quartermaster and commissary departments who could be put in the army. Go into any of these offices, and you will find hundreds of fat, sleek, able-bodied men filling these places, which they have sought but for one purpose—to keep out of the army. Why could not these places be filled by disabled soldiers? Why could not these places, instead of being filled by strong, athetic young men, be given to the thousands of disabled soldiers roaming through the country without employment? Why could not these able-bodied men be put in the army? It should be done, and Congress should do it. If they trusted to the heads of the departments to do it it would never be done. The army must be increased. It was a necessity. The crisis was upon the country, and it should be met with an arm nerved and a heart unpalsied.

Mr. Hilton, of Florida, moved an amendment that nothing in the bill shall be construed so as to relieve substitutes from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by them as such substitutes. The amendment was adopted.

A number of other amendments were proposed, but it is not material to notice them, as the whole question was finally settled by adopting Mr. Conrad's substitute for the bill reported by the committee.

The following is Mr. Conrad's bill:

"Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms,

"*The Congress of the Confederate States do therefore enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute. *Provided*, That nothing in the foregoing clause shall be so construed so as to relieve substitutes from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute. But this act shall not be construed so as to affect persons who, though not liable to military service, have, nevertheless, put in substitutes."

This bill was passed by ayes 52, noes 18.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

AYES—Messrs. Atkins, Bell, Boteler, H. W. Bruce, Chambliss, Chilton, Chrisman, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Curry, Dejarnette, Farrow, Foster, Freeman, Funsten, Gaither, Gardenhier, Garland, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hanly, Hartridge, Heiskel, Hilton, Johnson, Kenan, of Ga., Kenan, of N. C., Lander, Lewis, Lyon, Machen, McLean, Menees, Miller, Moore, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Ralls, Russell, Sexton, Simpson, Singleton, Staples, Vest, Villere, Welch, Wilcox, Wright, of Tenn., Wright, of Texas—52.

NOES—Messrs. Ashe, Ayer, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Dargan, Gartrell, Lyons, Miles, Strickland, Swan, Trippe—13.

The bill being passed, Mr. Hilton moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might be sent forthwith to the Senate for its concurrence. He said that it was important that the bill should be passed at once.—There were a large number of persons running out of the country from fear of being put in the army, and it was to the public interest that the passage of the bill should not be delayed.

The rule was suspended and the bill sent forthwith to the Senate.

The bill having passed the House was taken up in the Senate next day. We copy from the proceedings:

SUBSTITUTES.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the House bill providing that no person shall be exempt from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute, &c., was taken up and considered.

Mr. Hill thought the bill ought to go to the Committee on Military Affairs. There were some amendments which, in his opinion, should be made to it. He admitted all the arguments used by the advocates of the measure. He admitted there was no contract between the Government and persons who had furnished substitutes, but that their being allowed to furnish substitutes was a privilege accorded. He admitted even, if there had been a contract, that Congress could pass an act abrogating it. He believed if substitutes, from any cause, became liable to military service, that their principals should at once take their places. But he would submit to the Senate, if a man had in the army a substitute, a good soldier, who would not have been liable to military service, and who could not have become subject to the conscript law by reason of his being a foreigner, where was the *reason* for taking the principal? It was said, and he knew it to be true, that immense and great frauds had been perpetrated under the substitute law. Substitutes had deserted the day after they were put in, and men had even gone into the business of hiring themselves to succeed them as substitutes. He granted all that, but still would ask where was the justice of putting a principal in the army who already had there a substitute not otherwise liable to military duty, and a soldier, on whose substitute had been killed at his post? What more could you ask of a man than that he should furnish you a good soldier? This bill required that many men should furnish two good soldiers. The bill made no distinction between the honest and dishonest—between those who had furnished good soldiers and those who had knowingly defrauded the Government. Mr. Hill moved the reference of the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sparrow (Chairman of the Military Committee) said he should make no objection to the disposition of the bill proposed by the Senator, but that the committee had already had the question under consideration, and had decided as to their course. They had come to the conclusion that our affairs had reached the point when we should show the soldiers in the field that there were no favored classes. Twelve months ago he would have agreed with the Senator from Georgia. But the time had arrived when every man in the country, capable of bearing arms, young and old, rich and poor, should take up arms and drive the enemy from our soil.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, thought that after what had been said by the Chairman of the Military Committee, that it would be a waste of time to commit the bill to them; otherwise, he would favor the motion of the Senator from Georgia. He hoped, therefore, that the consideration of the bill might be referred. It was a grave measure, and had passed the other House without a great deal of consideration. He hoped the Senator from Georgia would modify his resolution so as to postpone the consideration of the bill. If it was to be considered forthwith he desired to be heard.

Mr. Hill agreed, after what had fallen from the Chairman of the Military Committee, with the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, asked if the bill provided for retaining the substitute in service as well as returning the principal to the ranks; and being informed that it did, said he was glad of it. It was just the sort of bill he wanted. The ranks of the army need filling up. He then argued at some length against the idea, that in permitting a man to furnish a substitute it had made any contract with him, and went on to speak of the dissatisfaction that might be created by the passage of the bill. There were complaints from the men who had furnished substitutes. They had no right to complain. The parties who had a right to complain were the substitutes themselves; but if they had made any complaints he had not heard them. The complaints came from the men who were now called upon to go and defend their property, their liberty and their lives, as those had been doing who had as much life and liberty, but not as much property, as they ——. At this point in Mr. Wigfall's remarks the Chair announced that the hour of one, for which the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) had arrived.

With consent of Mr. Brown, who was entitled to the floor,

Mr. Wigfall submitted a motion that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, that in the present condition of the country, Congress ought, with the least practicable delay, to enact the following laws:

"*First.*—To declare every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service of the country.

"*Second.*—To repeal all laws authorizing substitutes or granting exemptions.

"*Third.*—To authorize the President to issue his proclamation requiring all male persons, claiming and receiving foreign protection, to make their election within sixty days to take up arms or quit the country.

"*Fourth.*—To detail from those in the military service such only as are absolutely needed in civil pursuits, having reference, in making such details to competency alone.

"*Sixth.*—To levy a direct tax of — per cent. on every kind of property, according to its value in Confederate notes, including notes.

"*Seventh.*—To make Confederate notes a legal tender in payment of debts after the expiration of six months.

"*Eighth.*—To prohibit the buying and selling of gold and silver coin, or notes of banks in the United States, or United States treasury notes, during the war, under heavy penalties; or in lieu thereof, to prohibit "running the blockade" by individuals, under pain of forfeiture of the goods brought in and imprisonment during the war.

"*Ninth.*—Declare these laws war measures, and make those who violate them amendable to military courts alone."

Mr. Brown, being entitled to the floor, then rose and addressed the Senate in a speech of two hours' length. After a fitting exordium, he took up the laws proposed in his resolution and discanted upon them *seriatim*. We were engaged in war for our independence with a powerful nation, and if we were to succeed it was only by the united effort of our whole people. We had failed hitherto; and the country had been brought into its present imperilled condition by the thinness of our ranks alone. We had had all along just troops enough in the field to gain victory, but never enough to secure its fruits. If, in the very beginning of the war, we had had a levy *en masse*, our independence would have been now achieved. If all the able-bodied men in the Confederacy had been in the army, the victory of Chickamauga would have ended the war. Rosecrans's army would not only have been routed, but destroyed.

He should ever be grateful to the House of Representatives for their noble conduct, on the previous day, in passing the bill to repeal the substitute law. This law should never have been passed, and Congress had continued to err by hesitating so long to repeal it. It was no breach of faith, but the mere withdrawal of a privilege. The whole country was swarming with athletic young men, whilst our cause was perishing for lack of soldiers. It was said that the army in the field must be fed. After all the able-bodied men—those capable of bearing arms—had been conscribed, there would be a sufficient number—hundreds of thousands—left to carry on the necessary operations of civil life. Some of these men, whom it was claimed were necessary to cultivate the soil and rear crops for the support of the army and country, were charging the destitute wives of soldiers eleven dollars a bushel for corn—the month's pay of their husbands in the army.

He would have a law passed authorizing the President to issue his proclamation to [illegible] foreigners in the country, giving them their election to go into the army or leave the country. These people were eating up our substance and producing nothing. They filled most of the shops and places of business in the cities and villages in the Confederacy, and numbers of them were engaged in contraband trade with foreign countries much to our injury. They constituted the blockade-runners, a class of men who, from greed of money, were willing to carry on an illicit trade, and who were not to be trusted. The same inordinate desire of gain which induced them to embark in smuggling would lead them to sell to our enemies, for gold, any information that might damage our cause. Besides, we could not afford to feed these drones in the hive. Our subsistence was scant already, and they did not contribute to it, and brought into the country no articles of prime necessity. The idea that by ordering off these people we would give offence to foreign nations, was absurd. True we were not exactly in a condition to engage in a war besides the one now being waged, but what considerable right had foreign nations to say, after being submitted to the blockade of our ports, that citizens should remain within our limits to the [illegible] of our cause?

He knew that a system of details was subject to abuse, but the same might be said of any law. It could not be more abused or more injurious to misadministration than the exemption law had been which took out of the army all the tanners, shoemakers, &c., &c., and filled our streets, hotels and railroad cars.

The financial condition of the country demanded the gravest and most immediate attention of Congress. The credit of the Government was seriously impaired by a redundant currency, and could only be recuperated by its contraction. The system of funding the Treasury notes was vicious. No Government or individual could improve his credit by taking notes bearing no interest and giving for them bonds bearing seven and eight per cent. Men, in some parts of the country, now said they did not want Confederate notes. He proposed to impose a heavy tax payable in Confederate Treasury notes, and to pay it in notes themselves, and when this was done he did not doubt but that every one would find a use for them. In taxing the notes he would have the person having the tax to collect it at the same time. And to prevent fraud, the assessor should stamp all the notes upon which he collected taxes, and all notes which within a given period after the collection of the tax did not bear the assessor's stamp should be worthless. Making Treasury notes a legal tender would improve their value. The provision in the Constitution, that gold and silver only should be legal tender, referred to the States and not the Government.

Mr. Brown spoke at length upon the importance of stopping the trade in gold and silver coin and United States money. These laws, when passed, should be declared war measures, and subject only to the decisions of military courts. This was absolutely necessary. Otherwise, the Government would suffer the evil effects of having its laws differently construed by the tribunals in different States. He would also have heavy penalties attached, and make punishment follow swiftly on transgression. If a man violated one of the penal laws of the Government, he would not trouble Judge Lyons' court with the case, but would carry it directly to a military tribunal.

In conclusion, Mr. Brown reviewed each of the laws, arguing to show that the endangered condition of the country demanded their passage. A sense of duty to his country had impelled him to give his views fully on these subjects. He was confident that if Congress did its duty, and made every man in the country do his, filled up the thinned ranks of our armies, and passed wise laws to feed our soldiers in the field and their families at home, our cause would triumph.

On motion, the further consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHYSICIAN'S NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THOSE PHYSICIANS Practicing in the city of Raleigh, whose names are subscribed to this publication, held at Dr. Wm. G. Hill's office, on the evening of the 23d instant, it was agreed and determined upon—

1st. That they would practice in the country after the 1st of January, 1864, and during the unsettled state prices for the necessary articles of supply and support for themselves and their families, all of which they have to purchase, upon these terms, viz: at old prices when paid in the products of the country at old prices, otherwise their charges will be in proportion to the prices demanded for these products.

2d. In their town practice they will be governed by these circumstances, viz: when they know that the patients are dependent on a stated and limited income from vested funds or salary or wages, they will moderate in their charges, otherwise they will charge proportionally corresponding with the times, unless paid in such articles as are needed by themselves and their families at reduced prices, when their charges will be relatively lessened.

Justice and an imposing sense of duty to themselves and their families, which they cannot disregard, impel them to this step, while, on the other hand, equal justice and a proper sense of duty to the public demand that they should make known their purposes and determination.

FABIAS J. HAYWOOD,
WM. G. HILL,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
W. H. McKEE.

Dec 28-6t

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS of 1 quality, in good order, and only used about 1 year. Apply to the

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 28-2w
Standard copy two weeks.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER THE DEPOSITAOY AT RALEIGH will pay the interest on Registered Bonds or Stock heretotore paid by the Depository at Wilmington. The Depository at Wilmington, N. C., will continue to pay Coupons as well as the Depository at Raleigh.

C. F. JONES,
Acting Register, Richmond, Va.

Dec 28-1w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL CLAIMS, ACCOUNTS, &c., DUE THE LATE C. T. Iredell have been placed in my hands by the administrator for collection. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make prompt payment. I may be usually seen at P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, between the hours of 11 and 1.

J. J. LANSDELL.

Dec 28-4t

BRANDY SALE.

ON TUEDAY, 29TH INSTANT, I WILL SELL, at Auction, over 100 gallons superior Old Apple Brandy; also 1 excellent Milch Cow with a young Calf, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

FRANK I. WILSON, Auctioneer.

Dec 28-1t

SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES AT AUCTION.

SEVEN VALUABLE SLAVES, *INCLUDING MEN, Women and Children*, will be sold at auction, in front of our Store, on Wednesday, December 30th, 1863. Terms made known on day of sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Dec 28-3t

NOTICE.

I WILL, *ON MONDAY THE 4TH OF JANUARY* next, rent my plantation, hire my negroes and some perishable property, Corn, Fodder, one young [illegible] and other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

ISAAC W. STALLINGS.

Dec 28-5t

TO HIRE.

TWO CAREFULLY TRAINED NEGRO WOMEN and a small girl. Homes with quiet, Christian families and kindly treatment more an object than pecuniary compensation. Let applicants leave their names with the Clerk of the Exchange Hotel.

Dec 28-2t

SALE OF 25 SLAVES IN HENDERSON, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JANUARY, 1864, in Henderson, N. C., on the R. and G. Railroad, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, 25 Negroes, among them some valuable house servants.

S. W. KITTRELL.

Dec 28-1d

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES, IN THIS CITY, on Christmas night, a large dark chestnut sorrel, mouse colored Horse, about nine years old, with the mane and tail, and a curb on the enlargement of the right hind leg. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the horse.

STUART WHITE.

Dec 28-1f

Bank of Washington.

AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Monday, January 1, 1864.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Dec 23-1w

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OR LESS, OF WHEAT, FOR which the highest market price will be paid on delivery at my Mills on Neuse river.

W. R. RICHARDSON.

Dec 18-tf